

Table 3-3: Estimated Annual Subsistence Harvests

Subsistence Resource	Regional Harvest	Est. % of Edible Weight	Park/Preserve Portion of Harvest
Black bears	9 animals	2	3 animals
Grizzly bears	5 animals	3	1 animal
Caribou	5 animals	3	0 animals
Dall sheep	18 animals	5	0 animals
Moose	33 animals	67	10 animals
Fish	2,250 fish	6	1,500 fish
Furbearers	360 animals	9	200 animals
Small game	220 animals/birds	1	125 animals/birds
Waterfowl	90 birds	1	50 birds
Berries	400 pounds	2	230 pounds
Other plants	320 pounds	1	180 pounds
Firewood	375 cords		21 cords

Note: Estimates only, derived from a variety of data sources. Table shows only general trends and is subject to revisions based on future data.

Source: ADFG 2001; Stanek et al. 1988; Stratton and Georgette 1984; Stokes 1984

Subsistence Harvests). A significant portion of the areas used by these communities for subsistence purposes are adjacent to Denali along the eastern and western boundaries of the park and preserve. More specifically, the estimates of regional subsistence harvests in Table 3-4 (Estimated Annual Subsistence Harvests) have been modified to cover a smaller region, including lands to the northwest and west of Cantwell, on the south and southeast of Lake Minchumina, and from the east of Nikolai and Telida Villages. In general, the National Park Service estimates that for certain species, subsistence harvests in the park/preserve constitute slightly more than 25 percent of those in the entire subsistence region selected for analysis.

The subsistence region was reduced to focus on those lands closer to Denali National Park and Preserve. Harvest figures available for a larger or smaller area than the subsistence region defined by the identified use area were adjusted downward or upward, as appropriate, according to an estimated percentage of the differences involved. The estimates of subsistence harvests (Table 3-3: Estimated Annual Subsistence Harvests) are intended to show only that a regional subsistence pattern exists for purposes of analysis, of which the park and preserve additions are a part. No other purpose should be attributed to or construed from the data. They should be understood to represent only general trends that are clearly subject to revisions based on future, more accurate data.

The estimated harvest data in table 3-3 represent a pattern of subsistence resource use in the Denali subsistence region as defined above. The data are very rough estimates extrapolated from a variety of sources for a so-called typical year (ADFG 2001; Stanek et al. 1988; Stratton and Georgette 1984; Stokes 1984). The methodology consists of averaging all total animal harvests that may be reasonably attributed to the local residents of the villages named above and to the local subsistence-permit holders. Harvest data available for a larger or smaller area than the subsistence region defined by these resident zone communities were adjusted by appropriate percentages. The Denali regional subsistence pattern including the park/preserve additions is characterized by the edible weight percentages indicated in Table 3-3 (Estimated Annual Subsistence Harvests). These percentages are based on the total edible weight for each species and the conversion factors listed in ADFG (2001). The main subsistence species by edible weight are moose, furbearers, and fish, as reflected in Table 3-3 (Estimated Annual Subsistence Harvests).

In Table 3-3 (Estimated Annual Subsistence Harvests) “berries” include several varieties from blueberries to salmonberries. “Fish” include coho, king, pink, and sockeye salmon; burbot; Dolly Varden; grayling; northern pike; lake and rainbow trout; and whitefish. “Firewood” refers to cut trees - mostly white spruce and birch - for home heating. “Furbearers” include beaver, coyote, hoary marmot, land otter, least weasel, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, red fox, wolf, and wolverine. “Other plants” consist of many varieties of greens, herbs, and roots. “Small game” includes gallinaceous birds such as rock and willow ptarmigan, ruffed and spruce grouse, porcupine, and snowshoe hare. “Waterfowl” includes several varieties of ducks and geese.